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is limited by a straight line, drawn from east to west, from the Lagoon of Alvarado toward the light-house to a straight line drawn just in front of the custom-house and running from north to south. This strip of land is to be 1,100 feet in width. A plat of ground of 25 squares, each measuring 300 English feet per side, facing the sea and situated between the custom-house and the light-house will also be refilled.

The work is to be completed within five years, and is to be carried on in such a way that at least one-fifth shall be done each year, the work to be begun before February 1, 1907.

The Government assumes the obligation to establish drains in the city and also to provide all necessary sanitary measures.

*Report from Tela—Inspection of vessels.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Roe reports as follows: Week ended September 29, 1906. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 24	Alabama .....	Mobile.....	18	0	0	0
24	Taunton .....	New Orleans .....	24	0	0	0

INDIA.

*Report from Calcutta—Cholera and plague.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, September 13, as follows: Week ended September 8, 1906. No transactions.

Week ended September 1, 1906. Six deaths from cholera and 7 deaths from plague.

In Bengal, week ended August 28, 1906: 127 cases and 100 deaths from plague; week ended September 1, 1906: 137 cases and 115 deaths from plague.

In India, week ended September 1, 1906. 3,503 cases and 2,523 deaths from plague.

*Plague conditions in Calcutta.*

The following is received from Consul-General Michael under date of September 5:

The most prominent feature in the plague history of Calcutta during the past year was the alarming recrudescence of the disease, the mortality from which having declined from 8,222 in 1903 to 4,689 in 1904, again rose to 7,011. Other disappointing features of the year's plague history were the increased virulence of the disease and the conspicuous increase of mortality in the sparsely populated areas to the south of the town.

The measures taken to combat the disease underwent considerable alteration during the year. A large staff of medical inspectors was employed throught the year to investigate the cause of all deaths in the city and these investigations throw considerable light upon the causes of general mortality.

No further action was taken in the direction of the demolition of plague-infected huts, this measure having been abandoned. In the absence of any arrangements for rehousing the dislodged population demolitions aggravated the evils of overcrowding in the vicinity of operations.

A satisfactory feature of the year's work was the far larger percentage of living cases ascertained. Action was also taken to register deaths occurring outside of Calcutta, the corporation contributing to the pay of registrars at the neighboring burning ghats and burial grounds. Attention is drawn to the number of corpses brought to the Calcutta burning ghats from outside the city and indicates that the mortality from plague in the suburban municipalities is greatly underestimated.

The statistics of the year's work confirm the facts previously reported in regard to the small number of houses in which plague infection recurs. Even in the case of houses where more than one death occurred the infections were generally simultaneous. It is noteworthy also that the mortality in kutchah huts was about double that in masonry houses, where most of the cases occurred on the ground floor. The reason may possibly be that infection is more easily carried on mud floors than on masonry plinths, which can be more thoroly cleansed.

Little success was attained in the crusade against rats, altho various methods of destruction were employed. Little progress was also made with inoculations, which are still unpopular. The question whether it is possible to pass by-laws under the municipal act to compel owners of grain godowns to make them rat proof has been referred to the advocate-general for his opinion.

#### ITALY.

#### *Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Emigrants recommended for rejection—Smallpox in Italy.*

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, September 22 and 24, as follows:

Week ended September 22, 1906. The following ships were inspected at Naples, Messina, and Palermo:

#### NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and past.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and past.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Sept. 17	Italia .....	New York .....	497	25	750
19	Canopic .....	Boston .....	1,193	170	1,550
21	Calabria .....	New York .....	891	75	980
21	Prinzess Irene .....	do .....	1,229	210	1,650
22	Myrtledene .....	do .....			
22	Sicilia .....	do .....	757	170	1,100

#### MESSINA.

Sept. 18	Italia .....	New York .....	167	60	168
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#### PALERMO.

Sept. 18	Gallia .....	New York .....	382	550	190
19	Italia .....	do .....	511	903	453
22	Calabria .....	do .....	252	489	129